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Research critiques on Ta Kung Pao from mainland
and Taiwan in China

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中文摘要

作为中国近代史上最重要的报纸之一，新记《大公报》一直是新闻史学界研究的热点问题。纵观大陆和台湾新闻史学界，对于《大公报》的关注自上世纪 50 年代起，一直延续至今，可以说，一部《大公报》研究史，就是海峡两岸各自新闻史研究乃至新闻理论发展的历史。海峡两岸在各个不同的历史时期对于《大公报》及其主要报人的评价，从大的方面来说，可以折射出各个时期两岸社会政治、经济、文化等因素的演变；从小的方面来说，也可以反映出两岸新闻学界在各个不同时期对于报纸功能、媒体责任等新闻理论基础问题理解的变迁。

就大陆地区而言，对于《大公报》的研究，大致经历了三个阶段：上世纪 80 年代以前，由于政治空气的影响，更由于该报在历史上与新政府的渊源，《大公报》的一切几乎全被否定，其主要报人也遭到了一致的批判。80 年代至 2000 年间，随着政治空气的逐渐转向，大陆学界对于《大公报》及其主要报人的评价也开始渐趋客观，特别是对于该报历史上所倡导的“四不主义”、“文人论政”等思想的评价，也开始逐渐趋向正面。2000 年以来，大陆学界对于《大公报》历史上几乎一切问题的评价，开始转向以正面评价为主，并且随着时间的推移，负面的声音逐渐消失。近年来，在大陆学界眼中，《大公报》业已成为了近代史上“独立”、“自由”、“不党”的民营报纸的典范。

就台湾地区而言，对于《大公报》的研究，大致经历了三个阶段：1972 年之前，由于“反共复国”思想处于统摄地位，这一时期的研究着重于称颂《大公报》及张季鸾在历史上“拥护领袖”、“拥护党国”的贡献。1972-1988 年间，随着民间势力的逐渐兴起和“反共复国”梦想事实上的破灭，研究者们开始着重于评介《大公报》和张季鸾在历史上对于民权特别是言论自由的贡献。1988 年之后则出现了两条道路：就新闻学界而言，随着“解禁”后台湾社会的乱象丛生，特别是“台独”言论的甚嚣尘上和商业化浪潮对媒体的侵袭，研究者们开始更加强调《大公报》和张季鸾的“士人传统”以呼吁社会责任的回归，同

时更为紧密地将这种传统与中国传统文化联系起来，以抵御“台独”思想的侵袭；同时，《大公报》开始作为重要的研究材料出现在台湾历史学研究者的视野中，在他们的概念里，《大公报》和张季鸾已经走下神坛，只是近代史上颇有代表性和影响力的一份报纸，历史研究者们以《大公报》为材料，对于中国近代外交史、政治史等领域的一些关键问题进行了较为深入的研究。

但是，在笔者看来，海峡两岸对于《大公报》的评价都难言客观，这除了社会环境的影响之外，更重要的则是由于史料的缺乏。通过对于台北“中华民国国史馆”中所藏的“蒋介石档案”中的相关材料进行分析后，笔者认为，《大公报》在其历史上所表现出的，乃是一种特殊的独立性，其具体表现就是在对政府的绝对依附的前提下又表现出相对的独立性。纵观其 23 年的历史，《大公报》与蒋政府始终保持着密切的联系，但是这种联系的紧密程度和该报与政府关系的亲疏又受到当时社会环境和报纸主持人个人价值取向两方面的因素的共同作用。具体说来，该报与蒋政府的关系可以分为试探（1926-1933）、合流（1933-1941）、分歧（1941-1947）、决裂（1947-1949）四个时期。本文通过第一手历史档案材料，对该报历史上各个不同时期与政府的关系进行了分析，同时对于当前仍然存在争议或误解的该报历史上一些重要问题进行了考察，以期还原历史真相，对《大公报》给予更加公正客观的评价。

关键词：《大公报》 台湾 大陆 社会变迁

Abstract

As one of the most significant newspapers in Modern History of China, Ta Kung Pao has been researched as a heat issue in the academic field of news history. Having a diachronic view of the academic field in the news history of both mainland and Taiwan in China, attention has already been paid to Ta Kung Pao since 1950s, and such attention paid to it has been lasting till nowadays; it can be said that a study history of Ta Kung Pao is the history of the respective study of news history and the development of news theories between both sides of the Taiwan Strait. On one hand, from a larger perspective, the judgment and estimation on the newspaper in the topic, namely Ta Kung Pao, and on those main relative reporters working for this newspaper imposed by both sides of the Taiwan Strait can reflect the evolution in terms of social-political, economical and cultural factors of these two areas at different stages; on the other hand, from a smaller perspective, the topic mentioned above can also reflect the changes and development, by the academic field in news history of these two areas, of the understanding regarding fundamental issues in terms of the news theories at different stages, such as newspaper functions and media responsibilities, etc.

As far as mainland in China is concerned, the research on Ta Kung Pao can be roughly divided into three stages: firstly, before 1980s, almost every aspect in terms of Ta Kung Pao was denied, and main news reporters working for this newspaper received concurrent critique because of the impact of the political atmosphere, and one more salient reason for that was the historical origin between this newspaper and the newly-established government; secondly, in the period from 1980s to the year of 2000, owing to the gradual turn of the political atmosphere, the academic field in the mainland China gradually held a more objective viewpoint and judgement toward Ta Kung Pao and those main news reporters working for it, and

what needs to be mentioned was the phenomenon that mainland China began to hold a gradual positive viewpoint concerning the ideas historically advocated by this newspaper, such as "Four Prohibited Points", "Literati Offering Suggestions on Politics", etc; thirdly, ever since from the year of 2000, the academic field in mainland China has been making positive judgement and estimation toward almost all of the issues regarding Ta Kung Pao in the history, and as time going on, those negative opinions gradually fades away. In recent years, from the perspective of the academic field in the mainland China, Ta Kung Pao has been regarded as the model for private newspapers for its lable of "Independent", "Liberal" and "Non-Political Party" in the Modern History.

As far as the Taiwan district is concerned, researches on Ta Kung Pao can be roughly divided into three stages: firstly, before the year of 1972, owing to the fact that the idea of "opposing CCP to re-establish the country " was in the dominant place, studies and researches focused on eulogizing the newspaper, namely Ta Kung Pao, and eulogizing the contribution made by Chang Chi-luan in terms of ideas of "supporting the leader" and "supporting Republic of China " in the history; secondly, from the year 1972 to the year 1988, because of the rise of non-governmental and folk power, as well as the actual disillusion of the idea of "opposing CCP to re-establish the country ", researchers began to place emphases on the judgement and estimation on the contribution to civil rights, especially the speech liberty, made by the newspaper in the topic, namely Ta Kung Pao, and by Chang Chi-luan in the history; thirdly, ever since from the year of 1988, two research paths has emerged, on one hand, in terms of the academic field in news, researchers have been laying more emphases on the "literati tradition" promoted by Ta Kung Pao and Chang Chi-luan to so as to advocate the recurrence of the social responsibility, and to defend the invasion and attack from "Taiwan Independence" by means of combining such tradition with the traditional culture in China in a closer sense, and this path mentioned above is based on the fact that chaotically social state appeared in Taiwan

district since the "Removal of the Embargo", especially the intense speech of "Taiwan Independence" and the business wave fiercely invaded and attacked the media; meanwhile on the other hand, Ta Kung Pao has been presented in front of the history researchers for their consideration as one kind of materials of great significance for researches, according to their concepts in mind, Ta Kung Pao and Chang Chi-luan have already not be regarded as the sacred representatives as before, on the contrary, what's more, they just think of the newspaper-Ta Kung Pao as one relatively representative and influential newspaper. Having treated Ta Kung Pao as materials, these researchers studying history have conducted some more profound researches in terms of some key issues in the field of diplomatic history, political history, etc, in the Modern History of China.

However, in the author's opinion, it is not proper to say that such judgements and views, from both sides of the Taiwan Strait, on Ta Kung Pao are precisely objective; such phenomena can be attributed to the impact of the social environment, and more importantly, is due to the fact of lack of historical materials. Having analysed relative materials from the "Archives for Jiang Jieshi" kept in the national museum of Republic of China, which is located in Taipei, the author believes that Ta Kung Pao demonstrated, in the course of history, a unique independence, and its concrete manifestation is as follows: demonstrating a kind of relative independence on the premise of absolute dependence on the government. Seeing through its history of 23 years, Ta Kung Pao always kept a close connection with the government which was in the charge of Jiang Jieshi, however, the close extent of such kind of connection, as well as the relationship between this newspaper and the government is subject to the double impact of the social environment at that time and the personal value orientation or inclination of reporters working for newspapers. Concretely speaking, the relationship between Ta Kung Pao and the government can be divided into four stages as follows: probing stage (1926-1933), accordance stage (1933-1941), divergence stage (1941-1947), rupture stage (1947-1949).By means of

analysing the relationship, drawing support from first-hand historical documents and materials, between the newspaper in the topic, namely Ta Kung Pao, and the government at different stages in the history, and then also by means of conducting, for the newspaper, researches on some historical issues of great significance, which currently still exist some disputes or misunderstanding, this dissertation aims at restoring the historical facts and offering more objective judgements and estimation on Ta Kung Pao.

Key Words: Ta Kung Pao; Taiwan; Mainland in China; Social Transition

目 录

第一章 导论	1
第一节 选题依据及意义	1
第二节 文献综述	3
第三节 史料概述	10
第四节 研究方案	12
第一编 大陆篇	15
第二章 大陆 80 年代以前的研究	15
第一节 《大公报》与新政府的历史渊源	15
第二节 建国后对《大公报》及其主要干部的处理	20
第三节 这一时期对《大公报》的主要评价	23
第四节 《1926 至 1949 的旧大公报》	27
第三章 大陆 80-90 年代末的研究	42
第一节 回忆录时期	42
第二节 研究工作的开始	46
第三节 学术专著的研究	49
第四章 大陆 2000 年以来的研究	56
第一节 研究领域的拓展	56
第二节 新闻史领域的研究	60
第三节 对这一时期研究的评价	66
第二编 台湾篇	71
第五章 回忆录部分（1953-2005）	72
第一节 台湾地区《大公报》回忆录情况概述	72
第二节 “反共文艺体制”的建立及影响	77
第三节 “反共文艺体制”统领下的台湾地区《大公报》回忆录	80
第四节 90 年代后的台湾地区《大公报》回忆录	97

第六章 “解禁”之前台湾地区的《大公报》研究	101
第一节 “反共文艺体制”统摄下的台湾新闻事业	101
第二节 1972 年以前台湾地区《大公报》研究	105
第三节 1972-1988 年间台湾地区局势的变化	112
第四节 1972-1988 年间台湾地区的《大公报》研究	122
第七章 “解禁”以后台湾地区的《大公报》研究	135
第一节 “解禁”前后台湾地区的形势变化	135
第二节 “解禁”后台湾地区《大公报》研究情况概述	147
第三节 “解禁”后台湾地区《大公报》研究评述	150
第三编 研究篇	163
第八章 海峡两岸《大公报》研究比较	163
第一节 意识形态观影响下泛政治化的历史书写	163
第二节 对历史研究本源的回归	165
第三节 “中国文人传统”话语体系下的解读	166
第九章 试探时期（1929-1933）	170
第一节 《大公报》续刊时期的时代背景	170
第二节 《大公报》与蒋政府的早期冲突——冯玉祥通电事件	173
第三节 《大公报》与蒋政府之间的相互试探	176
第四节 “九一八事变”后《大公报》的“明耻教战”论	180
第十章 合流时期（1933-1941）	188
第一节 直接指示——汪精卫叛国事件	188
第二节 间接默契——关于“剿共”及建立抗日民族统一战线问题	198
第三节 《大公报》影响力原因分析	214
第十一章 分歧时期（1941-1947）	223
第一节 《大公报》与蒋政府的摩擦	223
第二节 政府对《大公报》的物资扶持	236
第三节 20 万美元官价外汇事件	247

第十二章 决裂时期（1947-1949）	259
第一节 胜利初期《大公报》对国共双方的态度	259
第二节 双方矛盾的进一步加剧	261
第三节 《大公报》与蒋政府的最终决裂	265
第十三章 结论	278
[参考文献].....	285
后记	323

CONTENTS

Chapter 1	Introduction	1
Section 1	Reasons and significance for the selected topic.....	1
Section 2	Literature review	3
Section 3	Historical documents review.....	10
Section 4	Research plan.....	12
Part one	Mainland in China Part.....	15
Chapter 2	Researches before 80s in mainland in China	15
Section 1	Historical origin between Ta Kung Pao and the newly-established government	15
Section 2	Treatment to Ta Kung Pao and main cadres after the establishemnt of the People's Republc of China (PRC)	20
Section 3	Main judgements to Ta Kung Pao at this stage	23
Section 4	Former Ta Kung Pao from 1926 to 1949	27
Chapter 3	Researches in mainland in China from 80s to the late 90s	40
Section 1	The memoirs stage.....	40
Section 2	The begining of research work	44
Section 3	Researches on academic monographs	47
Chapter 4	Researches in mainland in China since the year of 2000... ..	53
Section 1	Extension of the research field	53
Section 2	Researches on the field of news history	57
Section 3	Main judgements to researches at this stage.....	63
Part two	Taiwan in China Part.....	68
Chapter five	Memoirs part (1953-2005)	69
Section 1	The introduction of the situation of the memoirs of Ta Kung Pao in Taiwan.....	69
Section 2	The establishment and influence of "anti-CCP literature and art	

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